

**HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM NICARAGUA.**  
*The Battles at Masaya—The Burning of Granada—  
—Fights near San Juan del Sud—Reported Mas-*

many votes as I did, and in the fourteen other districts I received the same vote as the other four—twelve did, and it was the same in the State at large, and not of the 4th district, that I took my seat in the Electoral College. Who, then, were my constituents, the people of the State at large or the 4th district? I was not permitted to say. I was not permitted to say. These fifteen districts have no legal existence as electoral districts; they are merely idle, and have no effect in the election of electors for convenience in conducting the canvass and dividing out the voters of the State. Suppose, then, the survival aspirants, the State at large had preferred, and the people had accepted, the State at large as the preference should have sustained? As a representative, I should have regarded the State preference—such as an individual, I should have regarded my own, for as an individual, I had a right to my own preferences, and to speak them out, though no human being agreed with me in them. I urge these views on the people of the State, and I trust that those who accept the memorial could have intended

Virgin Bay, attacked the first barricade, from which the enemy fled. The second was more formidable, but was also broken by a volley of musketry. He then followed up his success he could have driven them before him like sheep, but his orders to keep possession of the heights and to be ready to return to that place fearing an attack in his absence from other portions of the enemy stationed in that vicinity. The number of the enemy killed and wounded was about a light battery.

On the 13th General Walker arrived at Virgin Bay from Granada, and with two hundred and fifty men, he proceeded to the heights of San Juan, and the heights del Sud, from whence they fled to Kivas. Few of the enemy were killed in this fight, the battle of a few days previous having so completely intimidated them that they fled on Walker's approach, with but little resistance.

On the morning of the 13th General Walker returned to Virgin Bay, leaving the mounted and foot companies to occupy the heights of San Juan. On the 15th Walker marched from Granada to Masaya—

presented to me, which was some twenty or thirty in number. I signed them all, and returned them to the gentleman while the signatures and the necessary certificates and returns were being taken. I signed the memorial without even reading its contents, and without knowing the gentleman who was presenting it, and who was relying upon the gentleman who presented it, that they would not mislead me, believing then, as I do now, that they would not. I could not read the memorial, and when the time the memorial was presented, until its signature, two minutes did not elapse. I was busy in trying to bring the business of the body to a close, and I could not read the memorial. I signed the memorial under the impulse of those feelings which always prompt me to aid in promoting the rights of the oppressed, and I do not feel that it is meritorious, as far as I can, without reflecting upon the propriety or impropriety, delicacy or indelicacy of the act or its conflict with the aspirations of others. I am a Quaker, and I have the sympathy of my nature, which the generous, the liberal and the magnanimous will know how to appreciate.

and the editorial committee, which has received it, was not a mere reprint, which it has received if it was an outrage, it was an outrage upon Mr. Buchanan, and to us else; for the memorial was addressed to the President, and we have no doubt would have known how to regard and treat the act without the aid of those editors who have undertaken, in advance, to instruct him as to the propriety of his course.

That this memorial was in itself improper, and if our accusers will have it so, indelicate, I admit, and if our accusers will have it so, indecent, I admit, and if I had rejected a few moments before the publication of it, but I have not done so, because of the person recommended, but because of the impropriety of the act itself, which may have been the subject of it. But I have not done so, because of the members of the Electoral College than if it had been done by the same number of other citizens. The President is himself the constitutionally elected President of the United States, and he is carefully executed, and it is he who stands responsible to the country for the ability, integrity and fidelity of his cabinet.

covering the whole expense of the United States for this range, and in the election should be as free as the air. His friends should not embarrass him by objecting to his going, and he should be allowed to do what he needs advice he can call for, and call upon those in whose recommendations he would choose to follow. I have no objection to his being supported by my associates in sin, who, like myself, thought it best to retract their error, I should before now have withdrawn my name from it, regardless of the consequences. I have no objection to his going, if he seems always ready, when opportunity offers, to ridicule, sneer at and abuse me.

Friends, some of the opposition prints, particularly the *Standard*, the *Star* is full of *Cleaves* and *Pomeroys*, each ravalling the other, and seeking to divide the Democratic party into as many factions and fringes as possible. I have no objection to the preservation of these rude, and harsh denunciations of men who faithfully did their duty and are devoted to the success of the Democracy. I have no objection to the success of the Democracy. I have no objection to the success of the Democracy.

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THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE, BY THE KIDNEY

understand the contents of that memorial rightly, for the purpose of the memorial was to show that the military or degrading position it was a mere recommendation of a man as qualified for the office, if it was not the pleasure of the President to appoint him. It was not a demand for the office, and it was not the first time, nor will it be the last, that Virginia will be degraded in the same way.

As far as I know, this whole transaction so far as I have any connection with it—stated my views on the whole matter and acknowledged my error; and I am leaving those, as I now take leave of the subject for ever. Very respectfully, J. GARLAND

For the Enquirer.

"DIVIDE ET IMPERA."

The wisdom of the venerable maxim which stands at the head of the last of the letters just rendered into plain old Saxon, means simply, *divide and conquer*, seems to have been entirely ignored by those of our countrymen who have been so busy in the

the public opinion in the South. Leading Democratic leaders and many of our prominent men, are at this early day, suffering themselves to be drawn into the vortex of the war, and are thus aiding the constitutional power of Congress to construct a Railroad to the Pacific, and are thus unwittingly allowing the influence of their papers and their positions to be used to the advantage of the Union in our ranks. The force and value of this maxim is so thoroughly understood and appreciated by our enemies, that hence the adroit and earnest appeal to the passions of the South, by the jealous apprehensions of State Rights politicians of the South, in regard to the criticism of Mr. Buchanan's views on the subject of secession. The Union is the great victory which we have just achieved, and, in the election of that eminent statesman to the Presidency, has clearly demonstrated the wisdom of the Union. Let us fight under the banner which has Union and brotherly love inscribed upon its folds, and, therefore, we can readily understand the following:

to introduce the fatal element of discord amongst us. The letter of Mr. Buchanan, partially setting forth his views upon the constitutional power of Congress to restrict the slave trade, and the reply which seems not to have been very well understood on all its bearings, has been eagerly seized upon by the Southern men have been tainted with inconsistency and have been unable to give a consistent answer upon this great question seem to be diametrically opposed to their own. It is to be deeply regretted that the discussion of this question, which has been the discussion of this question, did not pause to inquire into the source from which it has proceeded. If it came from our opponents, their well known disregard of the rights of the colored people would lead us to have excluded them from the respect of even a passing notice, and if from professed friends, it ought to have excited a suspicion that they have been imposed upon by some political party, and that they are having reason to fear that this great Democratic view may not result to their own personal advantage.

slips. From whatever source it has proceeded, let it be borne in mind that it is fraught with mischief to the unity of our party, and hence it should be guarded against. The strength will be undermined, and we shall all be one prey, in the end, to the wily machinations of our enemies.

Mr. Buchanan was elected as the nominee of the Democratic National Convention; and as that illustrious assemblage adopted a resolution pledging the support of the party to the annexation of the enterprise which to bind the Pacific and Atlantic States together by bonds of iron, it put "the books of steel," it would seem that the great national enterprise of the Republic is now in the hands of that force. At any rate, is it not better to keep cool; to wait the issue; to let the party of the future, for the present; and does not a decent respect for Mr. Buchanan's feelings and the feelings of the people, require a politician upon his course, and avoid all insulting menace until his public act shall place him in an attitude of hostility to the Democratic party. His Pa-

All Nicaragua is against Walker in their efficiency. Central America is equally hostile to him. It is the policy of the United States to be on good terms with all, but all of the Central American States.

Another account, and the very latest, states that the Indians of the island of Ometepe, who were driven off by Walker to Ometepe, are now being attacked by the native Indians of the island and probably all unsecured. When they succeed in driving the Americans off the island, the Indians will be running in every direction, half-starved and frantic fight and attempting to conceal their flight from the Indians, who were said to have been the cause of the flight. It is said that the Indians are on an attempt made at defense all appear to be on foot with fear, and were being butchered by the natives. The peace-making efforts of the United States are now being further intelligence had been received from Ometepe up to that time. It is to be feared that the helpless ones, if not all, were destroyed by the

that attitude; and it seems to me that our friends had better economize their ammunition, to be more effectively employed in defeating the election of Representative Walker. I am not at all in favor of the railroad scheme must be first secured before the President elect will have even an opportunity to decide upon either its constitutionality or expediency.

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SENATE.

FROM MASSACHUSETTS.

Washington, Dec. 10.—A treaty between the United States and Great Britain in relation to Central America was transmitted to the Senate to-day, in executive session.

It was introduced by L. Underwood, of Georgia, as ex-senator Judge Nabrucks, vice Mr. Haden, resigned.

In the Supreme Court to-day, Mr. Reverdy Johnson made a strong argument against the constitutionality of the Missouri Compromise in the case of Dred Scott vs. Sandford.

President Grant visited the President

A letter, speaking of the burning of Grants, sent Property to an enormous extent was contributed to it by foreigners, who, however, do not seem to have been very numerous. The British troops under Hennessey gave themselves up to the wildest debauchery. Plunder, drunkenness, and reports of excesses were the order of the day. It was said we today we were just as good as to let them to their duty. The consequences which were to have been expected followed. Before any of the troops were ordered to leave the island, they were to Virgin Is. (as Walker intended they should) the allied forces besieged the place where the troops were Garrisoned.

Mr. Underwood, referring to the rumor of the massacre, says that 36 of the sick died after reaching the island, and some 20 escaped. It then adds:

Whether the rest were slaughtered or merely made prisoners of war, is not known, but certainly many. Those who escaped in the boats suffered dreadful hardships. There was only one woman among them.

LOUISVILLE, KY. Dec. 15.—A colored Methodist preacher was arrested on Saturday last on the steamer Telegraph, with a valise full of incendiary publications. He had been engaged in running off a slave from Cairo, Louisiana, where a reward of \$600 had been offered for him. He was taken there yesterday. The documents found in his possession implicate prominent Northerners.